Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1827. [NO. 116.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts.

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—2t16.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

Notice.

THE subscriber having closed his books, business will be done for cash, or note on demand. Prices will be low—Sole Leather, 28 cents per lb.—Harness and Upper Leather, low. Those that have accounts open, will do well to call and settle them, or they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

January 12, 1827.—2t16

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity. November Term, 1826.

Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead *vs.* The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Joseph Wilson *vs.* George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphey.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE,

January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t19

Sale and Hiring.

THERE will be sold, on Thursday, the 8th of February next, at the dwelling-house of Susanna Smartt, a great variety of articles, the property of the heirs of George A. J. Smartt, deceased, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Hogs,

Horses, Cows, Farming utensils, &c.

Also, will be Hired,

At the same time and place, a number of

Valuable and Likely NEGROES;

or all which a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES SPRATT,
THOMAS B. SMARTT, } *Ex'rs.*

January 17, 1827.—3t17

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, *must* make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected. DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of COOPER & M'GINN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who stand indebted to said firm, are called on for immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. ADAM COOPER,
AMZI M'GINN.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1827.—3t15

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Wagoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices. JOHN McRAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

Notice.

ON Saturday, 3d of February next, will be sold that valuable tract of LAND, whereon widow Sarah Sloan formerly lived. It lies in the upper end of Mecklenburg, on the road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, adjoining the lands of William L. Davidson, Esq. and others. It contains 296 acres, of which 50 or 60 are under cultivation and in good repair.—There is a good dwelling-house, a barn, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to view the land before sale, may apply to the subscriber.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.

January 8, 1827.—3t16

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia,
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mift25.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 2d February next, at the late residence of George Parks, deceased, the following property, viz:

One Negro Girl,
Five head of Horses,
Seven head of Cattle, some Sheep,
One Riding Chair,
One Silver Watch,
Farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and some Cotton in the seed.

—ALSO—

THREE NEGROES

will be hired, and some land rented. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by JOHN WEEKS, and
SAM'L. WILLIAMSON, } *Ex'rs.*

January 13, 1827.—2t16

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to settle the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as the law directs.

Negro Boy for Sale.

A VERY likely negro boy, of about 14 years of age, is left for sale with me, very low for cash. He is well grown and active, and sold for no other cause than the want of money.

I have also for sale a neat, light second-hand four wheel carriage, Newark make, but little worn. I will sell it low, and make the terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN IRWIN.

3teow.

THE
CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

For sale at this Office.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, vs. Wm. Kendrick. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jos. Smith, & he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t19—pr. adv. $2.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

There is one feature of the controversy with England, on the subject of the Colonial Trade, that seems to be generally overlooked—especially by those who seem willing to attribute *all* the blame to our government. If we understand the subject properly, the proposition of the British Cabinet, was, to open her colonial ports to the vessels and produce of the United States, provided the latter would open their ports to the vessels and produce, not only of the colonies but of *Great Britain herself.* Thus, *we* were to be admitted into the *colonies*, but not into the home ports of Great Britain, while all British vessels, both colonial and those belonging to Great Britain, were to be admitted into the ports of the United States, on the principle of *reciprocity.* The United States were willing to open their ports to the vessels of such colonies, as should have their ports opened to vessels of the United States; and this was truly called *reciprocity.* But no, the British must have an advantage, and no very trifling one, and this, we believe, was the cause of the present difficulties. If the editor of the New York Evening Post will carefully examine the "British counter-project" published in his paper, on which he asks, "in God's name, what more liberal, more honorable, more perfectly reciprocal do we want," he will find the above view taken of the subject to be correct. He will find that, by it, we were to be admitted into *colonial* ports only, and the vessels of Great Britain and her colonies, into ours.

Balt. Pat.

One of the most important advantages possessed by our western country, is the abundance of mineral fuel already discovered, and the prospects of supplies which will prove exhaustless. Indeed, there seems no limit to the blessings which Providence has conferred upon our country, and of the prosperity to which it will arrive by a proper use of them. We notice in the Cleaveland Herald a statement, from which it appears that coal of an excellent quality, little if at all inferior to that of Wilkesbarre, exists in quantities sufficient to supply the consumption of the whole United States for centuries, in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio canal. The coal tract commences near Akron, 45 miles from the village of Cleaveland, and borders upon the canal passes through the ridges, it is said that the coal can be detached from the strata and lodged in the boat at the same blow. Below Kendall, about sixty miles from Cleaveland, the coal also exists in immense quantities. It is calculated by the editors of the Herald, that when the water is let into the *canal* at Kendall, coal may be had in Cleaveland for *five cents per bushel.* To the rising cities of Buffalo and Black Rock, in Erie County, this resource will be invaluable. The Buffalo Emporium remarks that a mill could be moved as cheaply by steam, with coal at these prices, as by water. A meeting of the citizens of that place was held on the 19th, to take the subject into consideration. *N. Y. Times.*

Shocking Transaction at New London.—We learn from a correspondent at New London, that on Monday night last, a quarrel took place in the cellar, occupied as a grocery, between a man by the name of Spencer, and two brothers by the name of Forsyth. Spencer was, or had been, a sailor. After he left the cellar, the two Forsyths offered the fireman of the steam boat Long Branch, who was present, three dollars if he would "go and beat the d—d rascal," while they were to stand by with clubs, and knock the first man down who attempted to interfere. The fireman closed with the proposal, followed Spencer, and knocked him down in the street. After some struggle, Spencer succeeded in getting to the *Hole-in-the-Wall* public house, though not until he had received a severe flogging. The fireman, afterwards went to Spencer, expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and by way of settlement paid him the three dollars received from the Forsyths, and took his receipt in full for the flogging. Spencer afterwards died, and on Saturday the fireman and two Forsyths were lodged in jail to await their trial. The same day (Saturday) the wife of Spencer, being somewhat intoxicated, met a *Mrs.* Barns, who was no friend of her's. A quarrel ensued, severe blows were interchanged, and *Mrs.* B. went off severely pounded. *Yesterday morning she died;* and the deceased Spencer's widow was lodged in prison with those who had compassed the death of her husband—all to meet their trials together

N. Y. Com. Adv.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness in those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.

Foreign.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12.—The packets have come up this morning so rapidly after each other, that we have found it impossible to keep pace with the important news they have brought. The latest intelligence is by the packet Florida, Captain Tinkham, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 16th of December, and the packet Hudson, which sailed from Cowes on the 15th. By these arrivals the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of papers to the 16th of December inclusive. We have been compelled to omit many important extracts until our next.

These papers contain the highly important intelligence, that in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by Spanish troops, in conjunction with the Portuguese rebels, supplied by Spain, the Princess Regent had applied to England for assistance. This fact was communicated to both houses of parliament, by a royal message, on the 11th of December. On the 12th, an answer to the address was moved in the house of lords, by Earl Bathurst, and in the house of commons, by Mr. Canning. The former, in the outset of his observations, adverted to the negotiations at Rio Janeiro, by Sir Charles Stewart, in order to show that England had not, in any instance, acted upon the principle of interference with the domestic concerns of Portugal. Alluding to the aggressions of Spain, he described them as of a character which clearly demonstrated either an extraordinary degree of unanimity among the people of that country, in their hostility towards Portugal, or an undeniable co-operation on the part of the Spanish Government. Earl Bathurst concluded his speech by moving "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication, and expressing the hope which their Lordships entertained that the measures adopted by his Majesty's Government would awake the King of Spain to a sense of his danger, and have the effect of preventing a recourse to arms, while at the same time their Lordships were ready to afford his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support, in maintaining the independence of Portugal, the oldest and most faithful ally of Great Britain."—The motion was received with cheers; and Earl Bathurst was succeeded by Lord Holland, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Lansdown, all of whom warmly applauded the course pursued by the Ministers. Lord Holland, and the Duke of Wellington both believed the prompt despatch of a body of troops to Portugal would be the surest means of preventing a war.—The motion was carried unanimously.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Mr. Canning moved the answer to the King's Message and made a very able and interesting speech. He entered into a minute detail of all the circumstances connected with the negotiations which had been carried on in conjunction with the French government, to avert, if posible, the crisis which had arisen. He also took a view of the various treaties by which England was bound to protect Portugal, observing, that nothing but a case which his Majesty's ministers deemed one of paramount necessity could have induced them to apply to parliament for such a pledge as they now required. In conclusion, Mr. Canning declared that "the object of this measure is to take the last chance for peace. If (said he,) you do not go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and you will be disgraced, and then will come war in the train of degradation.—(Hear, hear.) If you wait till Spain has the courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, you have then the warfare of the pacificators, and let us see how that war will end. The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers."

The Courier says, the amount of force which will be despatched in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, is five thousand. Of the troops composing this force there are to be four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only. The following are the names of the regiments,

and the officers who will have the chief command:—

The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards. The 2nd Battallion of the 3d Regiment of Guards. The 63d Regiment of Infantry. The 4th Regiment of Foot. The 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifle Corps. Two squadrons of the 12th Lancers, and two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, 10th, 15th and 12th Dragoons: also various detachments from the other Regiments. There are two Regiments to embark forthwith from Cork for Lisbon. These Regiments are to be selected by Sir George Murray. The whole will be under the command of Sir W. Clinton. The Guards will be commanded by Sir Henry Bouveril and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Major General Blakeley will also have a command. Sir Brook Vere will be the Quarter-Master-General. The Adjutant General will be appointed by Sir George Murray, in Ireland. Two Regiments will also be detached from Gibraltar.

General Quiroga, who with many other of the Constitutional Exiles, remains in London, has declared his intention of immediately leaving that country, and proceeding to Portugal, to range himself under the banners, and fight the battle of the Constitution. It is said that several hundreds of the Spanish and Italian refugees have also resolved to accompany him.

The London papers speak of this measure as though it were an actual declaration of war against Spain, and from the tone of some of them, one would suppose that there was to be a speedy and general convulsion of the political elements of Europe, Asia and Africa. The Morning Herald says:—"Most of the papers call this a war with the King of Spain—we should call it a war with France."

For ourselves we do not at present believe that a war will ensue—not so much for the want of a hostile disposition on the part of Spain, as for the want of means. Spain already in the occupation of foreign troops, for the preservation of its own internal tranquility, destitute alike of ships, troops, and money, is but ill prepared for warlike operations.—The consequence, therefore, will most likely be, that on the arrival of the British forces in the Tagus, the Spaniards and Portuguese rebels will instantly retire across the Spanish boundary, and the king will disclaim the whole procedure—charging the blame upon his Captains General.

On the 13th, Earl Bathurst communicated to their lordships the king's answer to the address voted to his majesty on the 12th, on the subject of Spain and Portugal, in which his majesty thanked the House of Peers for the prompt and ready concurrence which had been adopted, and which, he thought, was calculated to avert an open war. The royal answer was entered on the journals.

Britisht roops were moving with as much promptness as the ministry have acted. The 2nd battalion of the 3d regiment of Guards, left London on the 13th, to embark at Portsmouth. "There were at the time many thousand persons assembled, who rent the air with shouts of "Success, Guards;" "Success, my boys;" "Portugal for ever," &c. The men seemed to be in excellent spirits, and to be much pleased with the nature of the service on which they were to embark; it seems that those who remain behind, with few exceptions, express deep regret at not having been selected. The troops chosen are chiefly veterans. At ten o'clock, Col. Bowater, who has the command of the battalion, gave the word to march, and the soldiers quitted the park, amid the acclamations of the numerous spectators. The detachment marched out at Buckingham gate. In Pimlico the streets were almost impassable, in consequence of the crowd, who presented laurels to the soldiers as they passed along, and exclaimed, "Bravo, my boys, you are sure of success." Several of the spectators also shook hands with the officers, who appeared delighted with the good feeling and affection displayed towards them and the soldiers."

Greece.—If the news from this country may be depended upon, the affairs of Greece are assuming a more favorable aspect. On the 16th of October Ibrahim Pacha was near Argos, on the Corinthian road—his soldiers without pay, and himself without money. He was not to return to Modon until the arrival of money from Egypt.

Colocotrini was at Napoli endeavoring to organize a new form of Government. Gouras had been killed by one of his own men at Athens, so says one report. But from another, the manner of his death is, in our opinion, somewhat doubtful.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, *Dec.* 14, 2 *o'clock.*—On the 12th the order of the day for taking into consideration the King's Message having been read, Mr. Canning rose and in an elaborate speech detailed the nature of the various treaties which have existed between that country and Portugal since the time of Charles the Second, and pointed out the obligations of Great Britain to maintain faithfully the spirit of those treaties." In contemplating the probability of the war becoming general, Mr. Canning boasts of the power of England, a power not of armies or navies, but of opinion—public opinion, which has gone forth through most kingdoms of Europe in favor of liberty, which has arranged itself against the ancient despotisms of the world, and over which it appears England possesses at this moment a controlling power."

Mr. Canning concluded by stating, that the address which he should move would be to thank his Majesty for his gracious message respecting Portugal, and to pledge themselves to concur in any measure, and to furnish all such supplies as might be necessary for securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain. The address having been read, Sir R. Wilson spoke in warm approval of the conduct adopted by ministers.

Mr. Hume rose amidst loud murmurs and cries of Hear! He thought the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Canning) had taken only one side of the question, and that the treaties with Portugal were very imprudent measures. Nothing in his opinion had been mentioned which could justify the course pursued; at all events Ministers were too precipitate. The distresses of the country ought to receive the first consideration, instead of hastily burthening the country with the expense of a war. We were now about to do that which would most likely produce a long war with France, and he thought the measure a very impolitic one. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "that the House be called over this day week for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration."

After some further discussion, the motion for an address was carried with only three or four dissentients.

Similar proceedings took place in the House of Lords, where the Address was moved by Earl Bathurst, which was adopted unanimously.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, *Dec.* 16.—For some time past the appearance of business has been favorable as regards the future, and a general impression has prevailed to that effect. During the present week, the affairs of Portugal have had more or less influence on our market, and a war is generally apprehended, but whilst a possibility exists, business is necessarily unsettled, and all articles which may be influenced thereby are affected in a greater or less degree. Of cotton our supplies continue very scanty, and so great is the falling off in import, and so extensive the real demand of late experienced, that a sensible diminution in stock must be the consequence. Last week, 17,353 bags were sold, and 5809 packages only received; during the present the import reaches but 4188 bags, whilst the sales sum up 19,948 packages.

The trade continue to evince a ready disposition to stock themselves, which will appear when it is stated, that of the above extensive purchases, with the exception of 1500 to 2000 bags taken for export and on speculation, the remainder has gone to dealers and spinners, and thus will be seen the great confidence which exists with manufacturers of an increasing or increased consumption. This week American descriptions are nearly ¼d higher, at all events the advance of the two past weeks reaches ⅜d per lb. and for Brazil and Egyptian, but more particularly the latter, there is a much more ready sale at an improvement in price of ⅛d per lb. The market closed yesterday with a steady but less urgent demand than on the preceding.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MARKETS.

The news from England caused an unusual stir in the New York Market. The Daily Advertiser says the spirit of speculation, which had been dormant for a long time, was called into action. Great inquiry was made as to the nature of the news received. The advices as to various artices of merchandize were greedily sought for, and those which had experienced an improvement in England, were immediately speculated upon. Those most enquired for, and in which any considerable transactions were made, are Cotton, Flour, Flaxseed, Indigo, Cochineal and Ashes. Many other articles, such as Sugar, Naval Stores, &c. would have been speculated in, but the market is nearly bare of them. The news by the Florida reached New York by a pilot boat on Thursday night, and early on Friday morning several expresses were despatched to the Southern cities.

The news, it is said, reached Baltimore on Saturday, by the expresses above noticed, and a large quantity of Flour was bought on New York account. We believe there is more safety in selling than buying on this occasion.

Balt. Patriot.

Sugar from Wheat.—A Mr. Wimmel, of Berlin, Prussia, (a brewer,) has discovered a method of obtaining 20 pounds of good crystalizing sugar from a Prussian bushel (about 93 pounds) of wheat. The Paris papers consider the discovery of immense importance. Mr. Wimmel has applied to the French government for a patent.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Ward presented a resolution instructing the committee on the Patrol laws to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, declaring all runaway slaves who carry arms, outlawed, and to prevent masters from running off their slaves when guilty of felony.

Mr. M'Kay introduced a bill to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors at company musters, which was read the first time. [Provides that no liquors shall be sold, loaned or given away, under a penalty of ——— dollars, within five miles of any muster ground; if any person be found intoxicated at such place, to be fined —— dollars.]

The bill to point out the manner in which prosecuting Officers shall hereafter be paid, was taken up at its second reading. [Provides that the Attorney General, Solicitor-General and Solicitors, shall hereafter receive —— dollars for every Court they attend, and that the Clerks of the different courts shall tax a fee of four dollars against such defendants as are convicted, and the like fee upon each *scire facias* on behalf of the State, in which the defendant may be ordered to pay costs, and the Sheriff to collect such fees and when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the State.]

Mr. M'Kay moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this bill. The motion was carried, and the Speaker called Mr. Speight, of Greene, to the Chair.

The bill having been read, motions were made to fill the blank with $50, 45, and 40 respectively, which failed. A motion having been made to fill it with twenty dollars,

Mr. Gilchrist, thought the blank was attempted to be filled, before sufficient enquiry had been made. From the remarks which had been submitted, it was evident that to fill the blank with less than $50, would not answer the intention of the bill. The officers now receive $20 a Court from the State, and they enjoy perquisites averaging at least $20 more. If the present manner be changed, they ought therefore to receive $40 or 50 a Court, to enable them to realize as much as they have been in the habit of getting. A less sum would diminish their emoluments and be doing them injustice. He moved therefore, that the vote for filling the blank with $50 be reconsidered.

The Chairman informed him it was not in order for him to make this motion, as he had voted in the minority on the first question.

Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe, in order to test the principle of the bill, moved to strike out the first section, which was lost.

Mr. Holloman now moved to reconsider the vote on filling with $50—The question was put on the reconsidering, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Forney remarked, that the vote just taken, was an evidence, that no disposition was felt by the members to make any alteration in the present mode of compensation; at least that they were unwilling to place the bill on such a footing as would render it proper to pass it. He moved therefore, that the committee rise and report the bill to the House, which was carried.

The Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the committee of the whole reported the bill to the Senate without amendment.

A motion having been again made to fill the blank with $20.

Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The question on indefinite postponement having been put, there were 29 votes in the affirmative and 28 in the negative. One of the rules of the House provides that the Speaker shall be allowed to vote, when his vote, if given in the minority, will make the decision equal. The Speaker having voted in the negative, it made a tie, and of course there was no decision.

Mr. King moved that the bill be laid on the table, and the motion was carried.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill limiting the time in which executions shall be brought on judgments, bonds, and other sealed instruments, and equity of redemption on mortgages, which was read the first time.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom it was referred to enquire whether it is not expedient to make the laws concerning usurious contracts more penal, reported, that the laws on that subject are sufficiently severe, and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom the bill concerning the Superior Courts of Orange county, was referred, reported the same without amendment. —[This bill provides, that in addition to the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for that county, two other Courts shall be held, one in June next, and one in February, 1828—the Judges to be appointed by the Governor.]

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—The Senate took up the order of the day and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. M'Kay in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill to prevent migration of free persons of color into the State, and for the good government of such as are resident therein.

Various other amendments having been proposed to the bill, which it is not thought necessary to mention in detail, as the bill will be published entire hereafter, if it passes into a law, Mr. Forney moved that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House, which was carried.

The Speaker accordingly resumed his seat, and the Chairman reported the bill as amended to the House. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill put upon its passage on its second reading.

Mr. Joyner made a few remarks against the passage of the bill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality; and

Mr. Sanders stated his reason for voting in favor of the bill. He thought it absolnetly necessary that it should pass, as a measure of self-defence. The increase of free negroes had been so great, that unles some check were interposed to stop the evil, the country would in time be overrun. Gentlemen might raise objections to the bill, but he assured them the bill must pass, or the country would be ruined.

Mr. Locke demanded the Yeas and Nays. They were taken and were as follows:—Yeas 45.—Nays 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 13.—On motion of Mr. Bain, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws relative to intestate's estates, so that an equal distribution of lands shall take place between the heirs of a deceased intestate, in proportion to advances made to them in his or her life time.

The bill requiring Clerks, &c. of the several counties, to keep their offices at the court-houses, passed its second reading, 60 votes to 35.

Mr. Alexander called up for consideration, the Report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of Jesse Stancil, praying for relief. The report was unfavorable; which being read,

Mr. A. moved a resolution, that said Stancil be placed on the Pension list, and directing the Public Treasurer to pay to the petitioner $75 a year, for the remainder of his life. Mr. A. said the applicant had served two tours of duty, the one under Gen. Gates, and the other under Capt. Oliver; that he had been an industrious man while he was able to work, and never thought of applying to government for any allowance, until he became unable, from age and infirmity, to earn his bread.

The resolution passed it first reading.

Monday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Spruill from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Samuel Jones of Rowan, made a report recommending that said bill be passed into a law. It accordingly passed its first reading.

Mr. Bain from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the bill to divide the 3d regiment of Burke Militia, recommended that the bill pass into a law. It was accordingly read the first time.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Shipp, a bill appointing Commissioners to lay out a road from Salisbury to Lincolnton, which passed its first reading:

Mr. Morehead, a bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose, which passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill supplemental to an act concerning persons dying intestate, and the bill concerning the Supreme Court, were rejected on their second reading.

The bill requiring Clerks and Registers to reside at their respective Court-Houses, was on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The Resolution in favor of Jesse Stancil of Mecklenburg, an old, infirm revolutionary militia man, proposing to allow him a pension of $75 a year, was read for the 2d time; when

Mr. R. H. Jones rose to oppose it. He said, he had no doubt this old man was infirm and poor; but there was no evidence of his having served faithfully in the revolution—therefore no foundation for his claim for a pension. He therefore called for the Yeas and Nays—which on being taken, there were only 17 votes in favor of the second reading of the resolution, and 89 against it.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Mr. Bain from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Orange Peace Society, reported that the committee deemed it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and asked leave to be discharged from the farther consideration thereof, which was concurred with.

Mr. Settle, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes county, reported that it was inexpedient to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, which was concurred with.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Carson, a bill to appoint commissioners to lay off a road from Lincolnton to Rutherford, which passed its first reading:

By Mr. Shipp, a bill appointing commissioners to lay off a road in Lincoln county, and a bill to appoint commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of Jurors, which passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Donoho in the Chair, on the bill to advance the administration of Justice in the Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose. The bill was read. It proposes to establish a Court of Equity, in each of the Judicial Districts to be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, one of the Judges holding each Court.

Mr. Morehead had spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill, and on motion of Mr. W. W. Jones, and Mr. Martin, who stated that there was no need of any additional Court in either of their districts, the Wilmington and Edenton districts were stricken out of the bill; when Mr. Stanly (the Speaker) arose and moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill in order to try the principle, and commenced a speech in opposition to the bill; but he had proceeded but a few minutes, when his voice failed him. He asked for water, and after drinking a little attempted to proceed; but he had uttered but two or three sentences before he said, "My voice fails me, from some cause, I cannot proceed." A motion was immediately made for the Committee to rise. It rose, and Mr. S. with difficulty reached the Speaker's Chair, and was scarcely able to receive and announce the Report of the Chairman of the Commiitee of the whole. An adjournment immediately took place, and Mr. Stanly was assisted out of the house.—The cause of his sudden illness was a paralytic attack, which affected his powers of Speech, and one whole side of his body.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—The House met agreeably to adjournment. The Members were called to order by the Clerk, who stated, that as the sickness of the Speaker continued, and he was unable to attend the House, it became necessary to appoint a Speaker, pro tem.

Mr. A. Moore moved that Mr. James Iredell be appointed Speaker, pro tempore.

Which motion being seconded, and put by the Clerk, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Iredell was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Mr. Moore. Upon which he addressed the House as follows:

"*Gentlemen,*—I return you thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, by the vote which you have just given. The kindness shown to me on this, as well as on former occasions, by the House of Commons, will always be cherished amongst the most grateful recollections of my life. Of the unhappy occurrence which has filled this House with grief, and rendered this appointment necessary, I cannot speak so as to do justice either to your feelings or my own. I deeply feel the responsibility of being called to fill the place of one whose talents and manners threw a lustre and a charm over all he said and all he did. Under such circumstances, I fear I shall not be able to answer your expectations. All I can say is, that I will exert myself to the utmost of my ability, faithfully to perform the duty which your kindness has laid upon me."

Mr. R. H. Jones then rose, and observed, that he believed there was not a member in the House who did not sensibly sympathise in the affliction which had fallen on the presiding Officer of the House; and with these feelings, he presumed they were not, any more than he felt himself to be, in a state of mind suited to the transaction of public business. He therefore moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow.

Which motion being agreed to, the House adjourned accordingly.

Extract to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, dated Richmond, 13th January, 1827.

"One of the most interesting elections ever made in Virginia, took place this day. Notwithstanding the wintry aspect of the weather, the avenues to the Hall of the Legislature were crowded to overflowing. On no occasion, perhaps, were party feelings more animated, and political ardour more vividly excited. The result, though unexpected, and astonishing to many, both in and out of the house, has done as much honor to the State itself, as to the distinguished individual, whose public virtue and solid weight of character, have on this trying occasion, established him in the confidence of his country. In him, Virginia will be most worthily represented in the Senate of the United States. No personal feelings, no party passions, merely as such, will mark the political course of *John Tyler*, He looks above such narrow views. He knows that we are at present the happiest people on earth, and with the zeal, fidelity, and vigilance of a true patriot, he will strive that we and our posterity should continue so. Such at least is my opinion of the man; and if he opposes the administration of the general government it will be, I am firmly persuaded, solely from his conviction that for the benefit and welfare of our country, he ought to do so."—[This is just the kind of man the administration wish to deal with.]

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1827.

☞ The foreign news in this week's paper is important. The consequences of the step taken by England, cannot be foreseen:—a general war, however, at no remote period, is not unlikely.

The news of a rise in the price of cotton, brought by the late arrivals, will somewhat brighten the prospects of the farmers. The rise does not appear to be the result of speculation; hopes may therefore be reasonaby entertained of a farther advance. It would be unwise, however, we think, to speculate on an additional rise.

Very little business, of importance, is doing in either House of Congress. In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary War, has been for some time under discussion; but the amendments made to it, whereby its provisions are extended to the heirs of deceased officers, will probably cause its rejection.

The Calhoun Committee had not reported at our latest dates; and conjecture is busy as to the cause of the protracted investigation. Some say that the committee are "digging deep into the inquiry," and closely scrutinizing the transactions of the War Department while under the administration of Mr. Calhoun; and the time consumed by the committee in this business, renders it probable that the investigation is taking this wide range. We attach but little importance, however, to this inquiry—nobody believes Mr. Calhoun guilty of the charge made by Mix—and he stands as fully acquitted in public opinion now, as he will after the report of the committee.

The calamity which has befallen Mr. STANLEY, Speaker of the House of Commons, has excited a deep public sympathy. There is but too much reason to fear, that the state will be entirely deprived of the benefit of his talents and valuable services. Mr. Stanley was carried from the capital to the house of Dr. Beckwith, and by the time he arrived there, was helpless and speechless. The *Star* of the 19th, says he still continues in that situation, "and in all human probability, should his life be spared to his friends and country, he will not be able to resume his seat during the present session."

The Martinsburgh (Va.) Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from a member of the Virginia Delegation in Congress, to the editor, dated Washington, December 28:

"Notwithstanding the continued attacks upon the Administration, its popularity is steadily progressive. The north, northwest and west, are daily becoming more united in its support. Pennsylvania seems to be oscillating, and it requires all the efforts of the opposition leaders to keep her steady. I should not be astonished, if the next two years produces a revolution in sentiment in that State favorable to the present Administration."

[☞We have received private information from Washington, which corroborates the above; and we feel no hesitation in saying, that the administration is steadily gaining strength, and the re-election of Mr. Adams becoming less and less a matter of doubt.—Ed. Ca. Jour.]

Louis M'Lane, member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the Senate of the United States from Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Ridgely is also elected for the remainder of the term of Mr. Van Dyke, deceased, which ends March 3, 1829.

Instead of the Administration, the Virginia Senator has been blown "*sky high! sky high, sir!*" Gov. Tyler, notwithstanding he would not consent to be a candidate, has been elected in the place of Mr. Randolph. The election came on in the Legislature of Virginia on the 13th instant; and the votes were, for John Tyler, 115; for John Randolph, 110; scattering, 2. "The result," says the Richmond Whig, "was received by the lobby with cheers." So much for the Enquirer's confident assertion, but a few days previous, that Mr. Randolph would be re-elected without opposition! Mr. Ritchie is no longer "Sir Oracle" in Virginia.

Election of Senator from Virginia.—Our readers will perceive that John Tyler, the present Governor of Virginia, has been chosen in the place of John Randolph, the incumbent, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, during the term to commence March 4, 1827. Circumstances had given to the election thus resulting, a degree of interest which its real importance did not call for; and the event will probably be agreeable to all persons except the personal followers of Mr. Randolph, and such adversaries of the administration as deemed the most virulent abuse of it to be the highest duty of a Senator. The anxiety felt by every friend of his country in the reputation of such a State as Virginia, must lead him to rejoice that a representative of her sovereignty will no longer be entrusted to a citizen whose recent public career has so imperfectly reflected the magnanimity and discretion for which she is renowned. To those friends of the administration in whose minds a bitter and ungenerous opposition has excited a strong personal sympathy in the success of that administration, the dismissal of Mr. Randolph is no subject for triumph; his conduct dnring the last session of Congress having been, almost confessedly, as serviceable to the objects of his denunciation, as it tended to sow the seeds of dissension among his confederates, and to discredit the flag under which the coalition opposition waged its war.—It is honorable to human nature, that unmeasured and unproved crimination always creates in the public mind suspicion of him who utters it, and kindly feelings for those against whom it is directed. No administration ought, however, to rest its title to public confidence on any reaction in its favor which gratuitous revilers are apt to occasion. The present administration relies, we are sure, on no such claim; but, on the contrary, fears nothing from an opposition, conscientious in its origin, and fair in its conduct. Such, we are willing to believe, from Governor Tyler's reputation, as an intelligent republican, and a high-minded gentleman, will be the character of his senatorial course, by whatever political stamp it may be impressed.

Considering the proverbial tenacity with which Virginia retains in her confidence her well-deserving public servants, the event which has brought Mr. Tyler into the national councils, must be regarded as a fit theme for speculation. Strong indeed must have been the disapprobation of Mr. Randolph, which could induce her to elect over him a gentleman who had declined being a candidate for the honor. What majority he might have obtained, had he been brought out in conformity with, instead of against his own wishes, must be left to conjecture. Another feature of this event meriting especial attention is, that the cause of his competitor was espoused by politicians attached to a party in Virginia, which, through the influence of local causes, has for some years possessed the ascendancy, and which has industriously described its dislike to the administration as indicating the feelings of the state. The Richmond Enquirer will, doubtless, provide sundry cavilling subtleties, in the hope of explaining away Mr. Randolph's defeat. But unless it can demonstrate, in the teeth of this fact, that the legislature of Virginia approves of the species of hostility to the administration acted on by that discarded, or (as Mr. Ritchie promised he should not be) "sacrificed" Senator, the Enquirer must, we think, descend, as a vehicle of logic, to the same level in which it is placed as a political oracle, by the result of its late confident and boastful predictions.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Quebec Gazette, January 4.

If the United States retaliate upon Great Britain, by interdicting all intercourse with the English colonies on this continent, it is clear that it becomes a matter of the most serious consideration to Canada. Probably more than three-fourths of the 65,000 barrels of ashes exported in 1825 from Quebec were of American production. The same may be said of the 40,000 barrels of flour, and of the pork and beef, and perhaps of the staves. The first of these articles formed, in the year in question, full a third of the value of all our exports; add the second, third and fourth articles, and the portion of United States' produce exported from Quebec in 1825, was nearly, if not wholly, equal to the value of ONE HALF OF ALL OUR EXPORTS. To prevent the interdiction of this trade is a matter of great concern to Lower Canada. It is equally a matter of concern to Great Britain. While questions are agitated which affect the existence of one half of our trade, it is meet that we be alert. Lower Canada has lost more than any other British colony by apathy, by neglect. The immense importance of the intercourse of the Canadas with the United States, ought to be represented to the English ministry, so that it may not be overlooked in finally settling the British Colonial intercourse with the United States.

We learn from the National Journal, that the Convention lately concluded between the United States and England, which provides for indemnifying the losses sustained by American citizens, in compliance with the true intent and meaning of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been communicated to both Houses of Congress by the President; and that $602,480, being one half the amount the British Government has agreed to pay, has been received, and is at the disposition of Congress.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE—Important.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Washington, January 13th, 1827.

The Committee on Commerce will, it is believed, next week, report on so much of the President's message at the opening of Congress, as relates to the present state of the British colonial trade. The prohibition to the United States by the British government in carrying on the trade of their colonies and their dependencies by Acts of Parliament, and more recent Orders in Council, will be met, like for like—it will then rest with that government, to meet the United States upon liberal and equitable grounds, as have been offered repeatedly. The monopolising spirit of that government and people, we have been combating for more than half a century—from which inconveniences have accrued, and which always happen in a greater or less degree from the changes in the regulations of trade. The navigating interest of this country must be maintained; it is esssential to our Independence. The government of the United States will in this particular, adopt such a course of means as cannot fail in more firmly establishing the character of this republic. The world will be taught more and more to estimate its prudence—its strength—its fortitude—in securing to its people their rights and their interests, at home and abroad. Let our acts still be righteous and firm, and a benefic ent Providence will continue to smile on our rulers, and preserve us a happy people." *Baltimore American.*

From the New-York Gazette, Jan. 15.

From Havana.—Captain Pike, of the schooner Gen. Pike, left Havana on the 2nd inst. and informs that he had been detained on account of an embargo which had been laid in consequence of the arrival off that Port of Com. Porter with a Mexican frigate, two brigs and a schooner. Three frigates, a brig and schooner, had sailed in pursuit of the Commodore, Com. P. had captured a Spanish brig.—The U. S. ship Constellation arrived at Havana from Pensacola, Dec. 24, all well.

Since the above verbal intelligence was received, we have seen a letter from Havana, dated the 28th ult. which states that Com. Porter had sent a challenge to Com. Laborde, commanding the Spanish naval force at Havana, who immeditaly put to sea and was spoken with on the 26th ult. by the British sloop of war Espeigle, Capt. Yates.

We also learn that the appearance of Com. Porter off Havana had created great excitement at that place, and that an unfriendly feeling towards Americans had been manifested. If the two fleets should fall in with each other, there will no doubt be a bloody contest. Our next advices will no doubt furnish interesting intelligenee on this subject.

We learn by the Morning Star, at Mobile on the 23d ult. from Havana, that a boat from the United States' frigate Constellation had been fired on from a Spanish frigate in the port of Havana.—The officer of the boat surrendered himself as a prisoner on board the Spanish frigate, where he remained all night.—The next morning the Commander of the Constellation demanded the release of his officer from the Admiral, and the punishment of the Spanish Captain, who was under trial when the Morning Star sailed, and it was supposed he would be broke.

Harrisburg, Pa. Jan. 13.

An awful affair!—Sometime in October last, Sophina Garman, of Hanover, in this county, left her mother's residence, on foot, with an illegitimate child of about a year old, for the purpose of visiting some friends in Lebanon, county. From which time till last Tuesday, neither the mother nor child had been heard of. On that day, we understand, some gunners had treed a wild cat on a small hill about a half a mile from the late residence of Sophina; while ranging about this place, they observed fresh earth thrown together, with a number of wilted pine branches stuck over the same. This excited curiosity, which induced the gunners to throw aside some of the ground, when, to their astonishment and dismay, they found the bodies of Sophina and child!—The head of the former had the appearance of being horribly mangled, and the infant in her arms had its throat cut as with a penknife. Suspicions immediately fell upon the reputed father of the child, who was arrested shortly after and was commited to the jail of this place on Thursday last. From the respectable character heretofore sustained by the prisoner, we forbear further remarks, while our heart sickens, on the dreadful depravity that could influence such a horrid crime. *Oracle.*

Monsters of the Sea.—The following is communicated to the editor of the New-York-York Post by an acquaintance, who will vouch for its authenticity.

Extract from the Journal of the Supercargo of a vessel recently returned from the East Indies.

"On our voyage out, in latitude 40, south, longitude about 20, east, we were surrounded for several hours by a number of Sea Monsters, of a description which neither the captain (who had been to sea for 20 years, 7 or 8 voyages to India) nor any one on board was acquainted with, or had ever seen. They were a species of serpent, and carried their heads three or four feet out of water; their bodies appeared of an irregular shape, resembling a sunken rock, and were covered with barnacles; their tails were forked like a fish's and very large. We had a very distinct view of two of them which approached us from a direction abeam of us, and without apparently taking scarcely any notice of us, passed close under our bowsprit; and to avoid running on them, we were obliged to keep the vessel off, being fearful of injuring her copper. They appeared to be thirty or forty feet in length, and at times moved through the water with great celerity. Some of them at a short distance off exactly resembled the representation, and their appearance generally was similar to the description I have seen of the Sea Serpent, which appeared on our coast some time since. There were eight or ten of them, and they continued around us from noon, when they were first seen, until dark."

A bill been brought into the legislature of Virginia, to relieve a Mr. Lynch from the payment of taxes. He is the father of 31 legitimate children, of whom 27 are now alive—he has been married four times and is now a poor man.

A letter from London, of the 14th ult. received at New York, says, "It is generally believed that France is at the bottom of the aggressions upon Portugal, notwithstanding her protestations to the contrary. Judging from appearances, I should say we are likely to have a general stir on the Continent, although many think the steps taken by Ministers will be the only sure way to prevent it. All public securities have fallen very much during the week; South American have gone down full ten per cent."

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, of the 8th instant, says, that for 150 miles around that place, in every direction, the snow was from two to three feet deep.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Tears are due to human misery, and the woes of mortality affect the mind.

Virgil.

Mr. Editor: I have always been an advocate for the Penitentiary System, and am gratified to observe that my opinions, in this particular, accord with those of the Executive of North-Carolina.

The *Penal Code* of North-Carolina is too sanguinary for the present enlightened state of society, and consequently casts a shade over our professed feelings of humanity. In some respects, it savors strongly of the bloody laws of *Draco*, which have been condemned by every enlightened mind, and every intelligent jurist of the present age. As much as we abhor *crimes*, we should never permit a blind prejudice to prevent us from discriminating between those of a light and those of a dark dye.

According to the laws of North-Carolina, the *same* punishment is inflicted upon the individual who *steals* 20 shillings, and him who deliberately *murders* his fellow man! All the best feelings of human nature revolt at such injustice and barbarity. I entertain a faint hope, that the present legislature will do something to graduate punishments according to crimes, should they not pass an act to establish a Penitentiary.

The Penitentiary System is now in successful operation in several states; and independent of its humane and salutary influence, those states derive considerable revenue from the labor of the culprits. It is also well known, that at the last session of Congress, an act passed to establish a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia. This goes to show that the minds of men are beginning to be more influenced by the divine lights of reason and humanity than formerly.

But the *intention* of the Penitentiary System is not to create a revenue, to lighten taxation, &c. It is founded upon a more solid basis—Its foundation stands upon the immutable pedestals of *justice and humanity.*

I have merely thrown out these remarks, to induce an abler pen to handle this interesting subject. Homo.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Josiah Harris, Mr. *Francis H. Simril* of York District, S. C. to Miss *Eliza R. McDowell*, daughter of Mr. John McDowell, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 22d instant, after a protracted illness, Mr. James Torrence, son of the late Albert Torrence, Sen. and formerly of this place, in the 32d year of his age.

At his mother's residence, in Wilkes county, N. C. on the 27th Oct. last, in the 38th year of his age, John Isbell, Esq. He had for some time been in a declining state of health, with the consumption, which he bore with Christian resignation. He was a man highly esteemed and respected by his acquaintances, and was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with public offices, and had been a member of the legislature. His death is deplored by all who knew him. *Carolinian.*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander vs. Josiah Alexander and others. } *Petition for distribution.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit.

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

5t21.—pr. adv, $5.

Public Sale.

On Friday, the 2d day of February next,

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of John Fite, deceased, the following property, belonging to said deceased, to wit:—

ONE NEGRO FELLOW.

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Cotton,

A Good Wagon and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with other articles not necessary to mention. A reasonable credit will be given, by

ANDREW GRIER, *Administrator.*

Jan. 23, 1827.—1w

Public Sale.

On the 6th and 7th days of February next,

There will be sold a large quantity of

BAR IRON

on credit, at the High Shoals, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quantity of

CASTINGS,

at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on the 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of

TRACTS OF LAND,

lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulenwider, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON, HENRY FULENWIDER, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 16, 1826.—2t17

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 10th of February next,

BEFORE Doct. Johnson's shop door, sundry articles belonging to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Rum and Wine,
One Silver Watch,
One Sow and Pigs,

and a number of Window Shutters ready made.

All persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment without delay, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having claims, will present them as the law directs, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

2t17 WILLIAM SMITH, *Adm'r.*

DRAWING

On the 21st day of February, 1827.

ONLY 7980 TICKETS.

NORTH-CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE OXFORD ACADEMY,

THIRD CLASS,

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Wednesday, the 21st of February next.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prizes of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1	5,000	. . .	5,000
1	2,500	. . .	2,500
1	1,500	. . .	1,500
1	1,320	. . .	1,320
1	1,250	. . .	1,250
108	40	. . .	4,320
108	20	. . .	2,160
108	10	. . .	1,080
2,754	5	. .	13,770
3,084 Prizes, 4,896 Blanks,	7,980 Tickets,		$39,900

In this Scheme, composed of 21 Numbers by permutation, producing 7980 Tickets, and with three drawn ballots, there will be six prizes with three of the drawn Numbers on them; 324 with two on; and 2,754 with one only, of the drawn numbers on them.

To determine the prizes, the 21 Nos. from 1 to 21, inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and three of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it, for its permutation numbers, the three numbers drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $7,000

And those five other tickets having the same numbers on them in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	$5,000
2d, 1st, and 3d, to	2,500
2d, 3d, and 1st, to	1,500
3d, 1st, and 2d, to	1,320
3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,250

Those 108 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the first and second in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $40

Those 108 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the second and third in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $20

All others with two of the drawn nnmbers on them, being 108, will each be entitled to a prize of $10

And those 2,754 tickets, having one only of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to a prize of $5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at this Office. Present price of Tickets* $6; *Halves* $3; *Quarters* $1 50.

Poetry.

From the Forgot-Me-Not.

THE LOVER TO HIS FAITHLESS MISTRESS.

When life's enchanting dream was new,
Our feelings and pursuits the same,
Beneath the veil of Friendship grew,
In our young hearts Love's warmer flame;
Together through youth's path we trod,
With bosoms light, and spirits gay;
While Pleasure met us on our road,
And strew'd her flowrets o'er our way.

If e'er a thought did intervene
While Pleasure's fairy race was run,
'Twas but to wish some future scene
Should see us yet more closely one:
This was the hope, whose magic power,
When absent from each other's eyes,
Through many a lone and ling'ring hour,
Could calm our griefs and hush our sighs.

How soon those blissful days have changed!
A few brief circling years gone by;
In hearts, in hopes, in all estranged,
With changeless cheek, and unmoved eye,
And steadfast brow, and distant mien,
Without one rising sigh of pain,
Forgetful of each earlier scene,
We coldly meet—and part again!

Yes!—it is so—a few short years
Have heal'd this almost broken heart,
And chased away those bitter tears
That flow'd when doom'd from thee to part;
And wherefore longer should they flow,
Since Thou hast found another breast
To share thy joy, to cheer thy wo,
And make thy life's young morning blest?

Indiff'rent to each other's lot,
Along life's checquer'd scene we stray;
Each feeling now subdued, forgot
The passion of youth's happier day.
Indiff'rent!—no, that ne'er can be!
My heart still owns a sacred flame;
Still feels a Brother's love for thee
Which Virtue's self would blush to blame.

When in "the haunts of men" we meet,
Why should it be with scornful air?
Why should thine eyes from mine retreat,
As if a scorpion's met thee there?
Oh! better learn to know the heart
That once was deeply, wholly thine;
And though Love's links are torn apart,
Let Friendship's still around us twine.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

Annexed is an extract from the first of the series of essays publishing in Blackwood's Magazine, under the head of Greece. Beside the brief delineration of the characters of the Greek and the Turk; it contains a sentiment, at the opening, to which every son of liberty will readily respond.

The writer says:—We disclaim all enthusiasm. Yet we do not hesitate to pronounce the cause of Greece, the cause of human nature. We allow the greater part of the imputations on the Greek character—that it is rash, given to quarrel, as suspicious, inconstant, and careless of blood. But the Greek has not had his trial. He has been for almost five hundred years a broken man. His place of birth has been only a large prison; his education the bitterness of heart, the subterfuge, the sullen treachery, and the furious revenge of the slave. What estimate can we form of the strength and statue of freedom from this decrepit and barbarous servitude? Even the vices of the character may be an indication of the vigour of its capabilities. The perversion of the best things is the worst. The fiery element that, in its rage, lays waste the land, is the great and exhaustless instrument of comfort and abundance. But the question may be decided at once—we know what the Greeks have been! If they are now barbarians, we must remember they were once the lights of the world.

But the Turk is a barbarian. All his vices are thoroughly and incurably barbarian. He is habitually tyrannical, passionate for plunder, and a lover of blood,—his tastes are barbarian, extravagant splendour, gross indulgence, savage indolence of mind and body;—he enjoys none of the resources of civilization,—he cultivates no language,—he produces no picture, no statue, no music. Greeks are his linguists and the navigators of his ships,—foreigners discipline his army, and carry on his diplomacy. He resists the civilization of Europe with utter scorn, and even when forced upon him by circumstanees, he resists it till its nature is changed, and he is again the Turk of Mahomet the Second,—he answers religious conviction by the dagger. He sits among the nations with no other instinct than that of the tiger, to seek out his prey, and having found it, to gorge and sleep.

Yet no nation on earth has had such advantages for the most consummate civilization. It has been seated in the central region of the temperate zone,—the masters of its central sea on all its borders, from Syria to Italy on the one side, and to Mauritania on the other.—In the richest, most magnificent and inspiring realm that ever was under the dominion of man—the land filled with those slpendid remembrances which have been the seed of knowledge and highmindedness to the ends of the earth; its plains and mountains a succession of trophies to the civil or military glory of the most illustrious spirit of mankind.—Of all this superb dominion, the Turk has been the lord for almost five centuries. Yet he is a barbarian still, with all the ferocity of the old dweller of the Imans, even his hospitality and bravery are but the virtues of barbarism, and wild, fierce, and bloody he will remain, until the purpose of desolation, for which he was brought from his deserts, shall be done.

Young Napoleon, &c.—The Massachusetts Journal publishes the following extract of a letter, dated BERLIN, *Austria, October*, 1826.

"I arrived here yesterday from Leghorn. I passed through Florence, where I could not do less than remain a few days; thence through Bologna, where I staid a day, from Bologna to Venice, where I tarried three days; a short time to know so interesting a spot. From Venice I took the steam boat to Trieste; remained two days, waitng for the Diligence to go to Vienna; passed through the highly picturesque provinces of Carinthia and Stiria; and at the end of three days' continued travelling, arrived at Vienna. At Vienna I saw the Imperial family at the Opera; and among them the Empress Maria Louisa, and her son, the young Napoleon. I had my eye fixed upon the latter for more than two hours, retracing in my mind the eventful life of his sire, to whom he has a great resemblance. The general turn of the head, the forehead, the eyes, and the superior part of the nose, are all his. There is a great deal of expression in the boy's features; he was deeply interested by the play, and contrary to every etiquette of so rigid a court as that to which he is attached, made no attempt to conceal his emotions; his mother repeatedly checked him, but to little purpose. He is a kind of spoiled child of his grandfather. It was the first time that the Emperor and his spouse had come to the Theatre since his last sickness. He was enthusiastically received by the people, and returned the expressions of their loyalty by the most cordial manifestations of his pleasure in again being among them; the whole Imperial family present, formed a group of not less than ten or twelve persons. They have been assembled from Italy and Hungary on matters of great importance to the family, among other things, it is said, to remove the Empress Maria Louisa to an Hungarian fief; and to give immediately over to the Duke of Lucca the principality of Parma in exchange for the Luchese states, which would then be annexed to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; and as the Grand Duke has no children, and is not expected to have any, it is also supposed that a provision will be made out of his states after his death for the young Napoleon; a veil of secrecy hangs however over this business, and no great reliance can be placed upon the surmises of the public. At Vienna I bought myself a comfortable carriage with which I have arrived here, passing through Prague, where I saw the former battle ground; through Dresden, where I saw the old, but unfortunate ally of Bonaparte, and one of the best galleries of paintings in Germany. I also saw the battle ground where Bonaparte fought his final battle after the denunciation of the truce of Prague in the year 1813. From Dresden I passed through Leipsic, saw the great Fair, and passed over the spot where Napoleon fought his last German battle against the combined forces of half the world; where more than sixty thousand men were left on the field. From Leipsic I came here, where I remain until I can avail myself of the steam boat which plies between Stralsund and Istad.

* * * * * * * * * *

Berlin is a beautiful city; the streets as straight as those of Philadelphia, but twice as wide, and ornamented with architecture. I have already visited Potsdam, and the famous Chateau of Sans Souci, favorite residence of the great Frederic: saw the room where he received Voltaire as his guest."

THE GLAZIERS OF THE ALPS.

Glaziers have been most inaccurately termed mountains of ice. They are on the contrary more properly *valleys* of ice. They are uniformly found in the deep valleys or ravines between the mountains—and in the deep hollow cliffs in the sides of the mountains themselves. They have been obviously formed by the immense avalanches of snow which fall in spring and summer, from the precipices and sides of the bordering mountains, into the ravines below. The percolation of the melted water through the snow, which is again frozen in that state, renders it an entire mass of ice. As the enormous heaps which fall are not nearly melted before the close of summer, and the winter's snow still increases the mass; which the avalanches of the succeding summer again continue to augment; it is not wonderful that in the course of ages, the enormous valleys of ice, we now behold, many of which are six or seven leagues in length, and of unknown and incalculable depth, (which, however, in some places, has been ascertained by the fissures, to be upwards of three thousand feet,) should have been accumulated.—The surface of the glaciers of the Alps, from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc, is now computed to exceed twelve hundred square miles. As the declivities of these valleys or ravines, which the glaciers occupy, is always rapid, their lower extremity pressed onward by the enormous weight of ice above, has always a tendency to descend lower and lower into the larger valley or plain, in which the ravine terminates. But in proportion as the glacier advances to lower and warmer regions, the dissolution of ice becomes more rapid; consequently, during hot summers, and often even during those winters in which the fall of snow has been trifling, they are frequently known to recede—that is, the ice is dissolved faster than it is pushed forward. In severer years, on the contrary, their progress is often alarmingly rapid. In winter, while they are bound by frost, they are of course quite stationary—and the stream of water which in summer flows from their base, is then either completely stopped, or dwindled to a very small rivulet.

LONDON CONSUMPTION.

The fruits and vegetables consumed in the metropolis are principally produced in the environs; and it is calculated that there are upwards of 6000 acres of ground cultivated as gardens, within twelve miles of the metropolis, giving employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and three times that number in summer. Numerous calculations have been made of the annual consumption of food in the metropolis; but this is not easily ascertained, as, although we may know the number of cattle and sheep, yet we have no means of learning the weight. Of the quantity of cattle sold in Smithfield market we have the most accurate returns, and find, that in the year 1822 the numbers were, 149,885 beasts, 24,609 calves, 1,507,096 sheep, and 20,020 pigs. This does not, however, by any means form the total consumed in London, as large quantities of meat in carcases, particularly pork, are daily brought from the counties round the metropolis. The total value of the cattle sold in Smithfield is calculated at 8,500,000*l.* It is supposed that a million a-year is expended in fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually; of this four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of sixty-four millions of quartern loaves every year in the metropolis alone. Until within the last few years, the price of bread was regulated by assize; and it may afford some idea of the vast amount of money paid for the staff of life, when it is stated that an advance of one farthing on the quarter loaf formed an aggregate increase in expense, for this article alone, of upwards of 13,000*l.* per week. The annual consumption of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese, to 13,000 tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to 1,250,000*l.* The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between 70 and 80,000*l.* That of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits. One salesman in Leadenhall market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 14,030 rabbits weekly. The way in which he disposes of them is, by employing between 150 and 300 men and women who hawk them through the streets.

NEW MINES OF PLATINUM.

Mr. Roussingault, a celebrated French chemist, has recently discovered a mine of platinum at Antioquia, in the department of Cundinamarca, in Colombia. Hitherto this precious metal, so valuable in the arts, had only been found in the Uralian mountains in Russia, in Brazil, and in the provinces of Choco and Barbacoas, on the coasts of the South Sea, but always in alluvial lands, where it could only be met with accidentally; but in this case there can be no doubt that the metal exists in real veins in the vally *De Osos* (being very near the province of Choco, from which it is separated only by a branch of the Cordillera of the Andes, which circumstance accounts for the presence of the same metal in the alluvial soils of the valley *De Osos;*) and it is sufficient to pound the materials which these veins contain, in order to obtain from them by washing the gold and platinum which they contain. Mines of gold and platinum have recently been found in the Uralian mountains, in the government of Perma, so extremely rich, that the price of platinum fell nearly one-third at St. Petersburgh; and hence we may reasonably expect that this valuable metal will cease to bear that high price at which it has hitherto been sold. *De Globe.*

The fair Quakers.—They are certainly a dangerous sect. There is more peril to be encountered beneath one of their coal box drab bonnets, than in all the eyes that ever shone through artificial flowers. That coquetish simplicity of dress, its perfect neatness, so emblematic of purity, that latent smile just sufficient to dimple the cheek without uttering a sound, and above all, the snow-white stocking fitted exactly to the foot that cannot be concealed, have a witchery about them which we are sure never entered into the contemplation of the good and honest Penn.

London Review.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that extraction or incision of teeth was unnesseary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of toothache, (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth. "Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth." Mr. Fay, the American dentist, who was present, admitted with much candour, that in 95 cases out of one 100, where surgeons and dentists are applied to for the purpose of extraction, relief might be obtained without that, or even excision.—It may, therefore, be worth while to try the remedy prescribed by Dr. Blake, as, unlike many of the nostrums of the present day, it cannot do any harm, but it does not appear to possess the character of a specific. Mr. Fay submitted his instruments for excision and extraction to the inspection of the meeting, and he received some well merited encomiums for the improvement which he has introduced in the practice of the dentist.

THE EVENING PARTY.

A country friend, who attended one of the evening Parties last week, sends us, in a page of free remarks, the result of his observations on the scene. As we happen not to belong to that respectable class called Bachelors, our friend must excuse us for suppressing a part of his remarks. We assure him that it requires a pretty good share of spirit to go as far as we do, on a subject so ticklish as the ladies and their dresses. Many readers will sympathise and smile at the passage-scene. By the same token, one of us has a hat astray, the restoration of which would be acceptable. *Nat Int.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to a lady in the country, Dec. 1826.

At the party at Mr.——'s last night, I was a silent, but very attentive spectator, but saw only three [he must have meant thirty,] tolerable beauties in the house. I found their heads were well furnished, *outside.* I admired their finely carved tortoise-shell combs, as they stood before, and in contact with me. I was at one time caught, like Capt. Parry, between two hills of snow, and had nearly as much difficulty to extricate myself. I felt the dangers of my situation, and like to have been changed into a "Fury" before I was relieved. I find the ladies are relapsing into their old habits of "undressing" again for parties. They have stripp'd as low already as the hemispheres, and if the fashion progresses as rapid as it has!—— I snatched a kiss from among them, which I send to you. A confusion of tongues reigned at one time beyond that of Babel, and in as many languages.—English, French, High and Low Dutch, Russian, Prussian, Swedes, and Spanish, were let off upon us at once. The music was drowned, and the dancers merely kept up the first motion. It was little more than beating time, they were so cramped, and pray what was ours but killing it, the worst kind of murder?—About 9 o'clock a Waltzing match took place, in which some of the foreign ministry figured, it being exclusively diplomatic, and *figurative* of the various shifts and turns of diplomacy. I looked on until I felt my head beginning to turn, when I descended into the passage, to get my cap and cloak, which I had left upon a table. Here I found the "confusion worse confounded." I sunk knee-deep in cloaks, and trode upon fine merino shawls, hats, and great coats.—I saw one man touzeling a heap in one place, another lifting up lots in another—some turning over this pareel, some that. I at last met with my cap and cloak, at opposite ends of the passage, they being ratheir of an inferior quality, to prevent folks from feeling too much tempted to make an exchange, and exit.

[To prevent misapprehension, the Editors take leave to add, that the *kiss* that's spoken of, is the name given to a species of confectionary.]

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

An intelligent American gentleman, now at London, who is every way competent by education and observation, to form judicious deductions, writes to his friend in New York as follows:

"The condition of England at this time, is any thing but cheering. The *Tariff System* is the heaviest *blow* she ever received from our country. She begins to feel its operation, and seeks to quarrel with us about the northern boundary. The real fact is, that war is to be waged, not with our country, but with its *prosperity.* The United States have hitherto afforded the best market for her manufactures. It is now diminishing—and Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, feel the vibration of every loom that is erected in our country.—England is in danger also of losing much of the continental market. France, Holland, Russia, Germany, &c. are patronizing manufactures to an extent that fills the wisest heads in England with dismay. I am aware that the opposition here is always portending evil, but even the friends of the ministerial party confess an alarm. The corn laws are the ostensible, permanent grievance; but the manufacturing distress is the evil that threatens most loudly and permanently the interests and tranquility of England.

National Advocate.

USEFUL ADVICE.

As a branch of temperance, and as promoting your own comfort and the comfort of others, I would recommend to you to be neat, in your person, your dress and your houses. Cleanliness has been styled a half virtre, and by the power of association, it naturally produces purity of mind.

Be industrious in performing the duties of your stations, iudustrious in obtaining manual skill, industrious in enriching your understanding with useful knowledge. Whilst you live you must work, or suffer the consequence of becoming torpid in body, and discontented in mind. Walk circumspectly; live by rule; divide the day into regular portions, and assign to each its proper employment.

Be honest in all your dealings, true in your words, faithful to your engagements. If you have raised expectations, even by your looks and course of behaviour, though you have not promised in words, be careful to fulfil them.

Whatever your income may be, endeavour to live within it; not because you may provide against the infirmities of old age, though this is much to be wished for; and not because you may have something to leave to your children, though this is also desirable; but that you may keep your mind unembarrassed; and that you may have power to perform all your engagements, that you may acquire the reputation and enjoy the happiness of being punctual. Settle your accounts regularly and never suffer them to get into confusion. Think nothing your own until you have paid for it. Do not fall into the mean habit of borrowing small sums of your friends and neighbours, and never returning them. Wear your old garments if you are not able to buy new ones. The necessaries of life you must have, though to obtain them you are compelled to anticipate your earnings, but never run in debt for its pleasures, or even its comforts.

If you have seen better days, & are by misfortune, or extravagance and imprudence, reduced to indigence, manfully reject every temptation to indulgence. Curtail your expenses within the bounds of simple necessaries. If you have received a reluctant discharge from your creditors, and are able afterwards, without distressing your families, to pay them their full demands, remember, if you do not, that your are discharged neither in the court of conscience, nor the court of heaven! But if you are a creditor, be merciful, make due allowance for former habits, and for the frailty of human nature.

Boston Gazlle.